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LONG LIVE 17TH ANNIVERSARY OF AUGUST 15 LIBERATION OF KOREA!

On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of Korea's Liberation, national holiday, when Korea was liberated from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule once and for all, the entire Korean people observed this significant national holiday in a magnificent environment in which they are waging a vigorous struggle to achieve their national task of unifying the fatherland by withdrawing the U.S. troops from South Korea and to scale the high peak of socialism. A Pyongyang city celebration meeting marking the national holiday was held on the evening of August 14 at the Grand Theatre in Pyongyang. Similar meetings were also held the same day in all provincial capitals in North Korea. Meanwhile, a banquet was arranged by the DPRK Cabinet on the evening of August 15 in honour of the 17th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation. At the banquet, Premier Kim Il Sung made a speech, the full text of which is as follows:

Premier Kim Il Sung's Speech at Banquet

Premier Kim Il Sung

Dear comrades and friends!

On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation, national holiday of our people, I offer, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party and the Government of the Republic, my warm greetings to all comrades present here and the entire Korean people.

I also extend, on behalf of the entire Korean people, my warm thanks to the great Soviet people, the liberator of our people.

Our people who were liberated from the long-drawn colonial yoke of the Japanese imperialist rule have, under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, achieved great victories in the sacred struggle for the freedom and independence of the country and for the construction of a new society, and radically changed the whole looks of the country in a short space of time.

Today our people enjoy a happy, worthy and new life without any worries in the good socialist fatherland with a firm self-supporting national economy and resplendent national culture, and are continuing to advance towards the high peak of socialism at the Chullima speed with greater hope and confidence, united rock-firm around their Party.

The working people of our country are displaying great revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activeness in the struggle to carry out the Seven-Year National Economic Plan, a grand programme of socialist construction set forth by the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party. They have already fulfilled the assignments of the first year successfully and are kindling greater flames of increased production and innovation to conquer six heights this year.

Our heroic working class has overfulfilled the plan for the first half of the year and achieved brilliant successes in the struggle for conquering the six heights and are unfolding great technical innovation in all the spheres of the national economy by further displaying the spirit of self-dependence and creative spirit of thinking boldly and acting boldly.

The material and technical foundation of the socialist rural economy has been further rapidly stepped up and irrigation facilities continuously built newly or expanded, and the patriotic zeal of the entire peasant masses is surging up still higher in the fight to occupy the height of 5 million tons of grain.

This year our country suffered severe drought which was followed by an unusually great flood coupled with a typhoon. But thanks to the powerful irrigation system established by our people with much effort for years under the leadership of the Party and to the afforestation and water conservancy, we have been able to prevent the servere drought, the relatively big storm and flood from causing damages. And as a result of the indefatigable struggle of our peasants and workers, office employees, students and the entire people who came to the aid of the rural economy, all the natural calamities were successfully overcome this year and a firm prospect is seen for a big bumper crop which will enable us to occupy the height of 5 million tons of grain.

The science and culture of our country is in the period of full efflorescence. Many new discoveries and inventions which have a great significance in the advancement of science and technique have been made and our beautiful national art is flowering more brilliantly.

The life of our people is becoming more happy and joyful every day and the revolutionary spirit of the masses is getting higher and higher.

We firmly believe that the entire working people will definitely conquer six heights this year and again demonstrate the Chullima spirit of the heroic Korean people, rallying themselves around the Party still more closely and continuing to wage a stubborn struggle.

All the bright successes gained by our people are evidence of the correctness and invincible vitality of our Party policy; they are fruition of the heroic struggle of our people who march forward along the path indicated by the Party in the teeth of all hardships.

On the occasion of Liberation day, I extend my warm congratulations and heartfelt thanks to our working class and cooperative peasants and workers in the fields of education, science, public health, literature and art who have continued to render distinguished services in the struggle for socialist construction by devoting all their energy and creative talents to the prosperity and progress of the fatherland and to the boundless happiness of our people.

My congratulations and thanks also go to the men and officers of the People's Army, constabularies and militiamen who reliably defend our revolutionary gains and the peaceful labour of our people.

Comrades!

Occupying the southern half of our country for seventeen years, the U.S. imperialists have ruined the South Korean economy totally and turned South Korea into a land where hunger, poverty, terror and massacre prevail. Today, the U.S. imperialists are further intensifying the plunder and repression of South Korean people, aggravating tension in Korea, and manoeuvring more maliciously to obstruct the peaceful unification of our country.

The South Korean military fascist clique are oppressing the freedom and democracy of the people, repressing the free activities of all the political parties and public organizations and driving the South Korean people still deeper into the mire of unemployment, hunger, ignorance and darkness. Furthermore, they are selling South Korean national economy to foreign monopoly capitalists under the pretext of utilizing the so-called "economic aid."

But the U.S. imperialists and the fascist clique, however they may try, will not be able to block the way of the Korean people who fight for the freedom, independence and national unification of their country.

When all the patriotic forces of North and South Korea make joint efforts to wage a determined anti-American national salvation struggle, the U.S. imperialists will be definitely driven from the territory of our fatherland, the military fascist dictatorship smashed certainly and the peaceful unification of the country attained definitely.

On the occasion of our people's national holiday, I convey my brotherly greetings to the whole South Korean compatriots and extend my warm encouragement to the entire patriots and people in South Korea who are waging a stubborn struggle despite the cruel suppression of the enemy.

I also send my national, compatriotic greetings to the 600,000 compatriots in Japan who are fighting in a foreign country for the unification, independence and freedom of their fatherland and for national rights and existence, as well as to all the Korean compatriots living abroad.

Comrades!

Our people have, since Liberation, received active support and encouragement from the people of fraternal socialist countries in the struggle for the freedom and independence of the country and for the building of a new society.

The great Soviet people not only emancipated our people from the yoke of Japanese imperialism but are actively rendering material and spiritual support to our people in the struggle for the peaceful unification of the country and socialist construction.

The great Chinese people helped our people at the cost of their blood in the most difficult period of our fatherland liberation war and are still giving active support to the just struggle of our people. The struggle of the Korean people also enjoys heartfelt, sincere support and encouragement from the peoples of all other brother countries—German Democratic Republic, Rumania, Mongolia, Bulgaria, Albania, Vietnamese Democratic Republic, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

On the national holiday of our people today, I extend warm

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Korean, Soviet Party and Gov't Leaders Exchange Telegrams

—On the Occasion of 17th Anniv. of Liberation of Korea—

PYONGYANG, August 14 (KCNA)—On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation, the national holiday of the Korean people, Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the C. C. of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the DPRK Cabinet, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, on the one hand, N.S. Khrushchov, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and L.I. Brezhnev, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, on the other, exchanged telegrams, which read in part as follows:

※Telegram to Soviet Party and Gov't Leaders

Extending warmest greetings to the Soviet Party and Government leaders and all the Soviet people and briefly summing up the results won by the Korean people, the telegram says:

Now our working people are confidently marching towards the high peak of socialism, inspired by the magnificent prospect of the Seven-Year National Economic Plan set by the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party. The entire Korean people are continuously waging a staunch struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressive troops from South Korea and for accomplishing peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Referring to the traditional friendship and solidarity between the two peoples, the telegram says:

The Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance concluded one year ago rallied the peoples of our two countries into an invincible alliance and has developed our relations of friendship and cooperation on to a new stage. The Korean people deem it their immense pride to have as their reliable ally such a great people as the Soviet people.

Warmly hailing the recent launching of the Soviet space ships "Vostok-3" and "Vostok-4," the telegram says:

The repeated, successful launching of space ships in the Soviet Union constitutes a weighty contribution to the great work for the space conquest by man and demonstrates the might of the Soviet science which holds the top place in the world as well as the unparalleled superiority of the socialist system.

※Greetings From Soviet Party and Gov't Leaders

Extending wholehearted congratulations to the Korean Party and Government leaders and entire Korean people, the telegram says:

The Soviet people sincerely rejoice over the fine successes scored by the fraternal Korean people in the period following Liberation and regard them as an important contribution to the strengthening of the might of the entire socialist camp.

We are extremely gratified by the fact that today the relations of genuine friendship and close cooperation between the peoples of our two countries, which are run through with the spirit of proletarian internationalism, genuine equality, sovereignty and fraternal, mutual assistance, are being further strengthened and developing as the days go by.

The Soviet people resolutely support the just struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea and for the unification of the nation, warmly approve the proposals of the 11th Session of the 2nd Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on unifying the country by peaceful means and firmly believe that the just cause will be crowned with victory and a prospering, unified democratic state will be established in the land of Korea.

Koreans in Japan Fete 17th Anniv. of Aug. 15 Liberation

Central Meeting of Koreans in Japan marking the 17th anniversary of August 15 Liberation held in Tokyo

August 15, this year, fell on the 17th anniversary of Korea's liberation. On August 15, 17 years ago, the Korean people were liberated once for all from the Japanese colonial rule which had continued for half a century.

On the national day, Korean citizens throughout Japan held cultural, athletic and other meetings to celebrate the anniversary, and to renew their determination to make united efforts to accomplish peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The "Central Meeting of Koreans in Japan to Celebrate 17th Anniversary of the Aug. 15 Liberation" was held at the Hibiya Hall in Tokyo. Some 5,000 citizens attended.

One hour before the meeting was held, participants had already packed the hall.

Also attending the meeting were guests from the Japan Communist Party, Japan-Korea Society, Japan Socialist Party, General Federation of Chinese Citizens in Japan and other progressive organizations.

Amidst thunderous applause, Chairman Han Duk Su of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan took the rostrum.

In his speech, the chairman, first of all, expressed wholehearted gratitude to the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, for the warm care they had extended to the Korean citizens in Japan.

The speaker went on to say that our country, once one of the most backward countries in Asia, has now changed into a socialist industrial-agricultural country with a firm independent national economy.

He also said that the past 17 years were a period during which the country had attained greatest prosperity in its history of 5,000 years.

Korean citizens in Japan, he continued, who suffered righlessness and national humiliation in the past, are now receiving the warm care of the fatherland and are returning to their flourishing country to lead a happy life.

Referring to the miserable situation in South Korea, the speaker said that South Korea, though it was liberated on the same day from the Japanese imperialist rule, still remained as a backward and semi-feudal colony.

He said that the U.S. imperialists, during the 17 years since they set foot on South Korea, had strengthened fascistic machines of domination, suppressed the South Korean people's just struggles and plundered the nation's wealth, changing it into a hell on earth.

He continued:

Industrial output in South Korea declined to two-thirds of that under Japanese imperialist rule. South Korea, once called a granary of Korea, is now suffering from chronic starvation.

Moreover, the U.S. soldiers are perpetrating outrages against South Korean people, ruthlessly murdering them.

The U.S. aggressors, in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, are bringing into South Korea new-type weapons and making frantic preparations and maneuvers to force war havoc again on the Korean people.

Unless the U.S. aggressive army is forced out of South Korea, the South Korean people cannot be saved out of the hell on earth, nor can peaceful unification of the fatherland be achieved.

Referring to the appeal to the entire Korean people by the 11th session of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, the speaker said that the appeal was the only rational way to launch a nation-wide struggle for evacuation of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

He appealed to all the Koreans in Japan to rise in an anti-American struggle for national salvation to compel the U.S. troops out of South Korea and unify peacefully the fatherland, irrespective of differences of political persuasions.

He also urged the participants to strengthen their struggle to frustrate the "South Korea-Japan Talks," exposing the fact that the Japanese government was recently more hell-bent on bringing the "South Korea-Japan Talks" to a successful conclusion to pave the way for the formation of a NEATO military alliance.

Meanwhile, the guests unanimously pointed out that the partition of Korea, which had already continued for 17 years since the Liberation, was due solely to the U.S. occupation of South Korea.

They all expressed their firm determination to make efforts to fail the attempt of the Japanese Government to reach accord with the South Korean authorities on the normalization of diplomatic relations as a step toward the formation of a NEATO military alliance and to join forces with the Koreans in Japan in the struggle to force the U.S. aggressive forces out of South Korea and to accomplish peaceful unification of Korea.

The meeting unanimously adopted a letter to Marshal Kim Il Sung and an appeal to the South Korean people calling on them to rise up in an anti-American struggle for national salvation; a resolution addressed to U.S. President Kennedy demanding immediate evacuation of the U.S. troops from South Korea; and a protest letter to the Japanese government.

Later, a cultural festival was held.

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Rumanian Parliament Supports SPA Message

PYONGYANG, August 13 (KCNA)–Choi Won Taik, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a reply message from Stefan Viotec, Chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Rumanian People's Republic, supporting the message of the 11th Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK addressed to the parliaments of various countries of the world.

The message noted that continued occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists was the main obstacle in the way of the contact and understanding between the North and South and that the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea provide the Korean people with an opportunity for settling the internal affairs by themselves.

Polish National Assembly Chairman Supports DPRK Stand on Unification

PYONGYANG, August 12 (KCNA)–Czeslaw Wycech, Chairman of the National Assembly of Polish People's Republic, sent a message to Choi Won Taik, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, supporting the message of the 11th Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of DPRK, addressed to the parliaments of various countries of the world.

The letter stressed it was most urgent and important to provide Korean people with every possible condition for determining their future course by themselves by removing the potential causes of war through withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

Elections of Deputies to SPA To Be Held on Oct. 8

PYONGYANG, Aug. 8 (KCNA)– The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK issued today a decree on holding elections of the deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK on October 8, 1962, in all areas under the jurisdiction of the DPRK.

The last elections were held in August, 1957.

According to another decree issued today, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK has organized a central election committee with representatives of the political parties and social organizations and other representatives for organizing and guiding the work of the elections of deputies to the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

The election committee consists of Pak Keum Chul, Vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, as chairman, Kang Ryang Wook, chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party, and Pak Shin Duk, chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chungwoo Party, as vice-chairmen, Pak Moon Kyoo, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, as secretary, and 15 members.

Premier Kim Il Sung Cables Premier Khrushchov

—In Connection With Safe Landing of "Vostok-3," "Vostok-4"

PYONGYANG, August 17 (KCNA)–Premier Kim Il Sung sent on August 17 the following telegram of greetings to Premier Khrushchov in connection with the safe landing of the "Vostok-3" and "Vostok-4" after the completion of their successful flight:

Dear Comrade Khrushchov!

Upon hearing the happy news that the spaceships "Vostok-3" and "Vostok-4" have safely landed in the Soviet Union after successfully completing their protracted space flight, I extend, in the name of the Korean people and in my own name, the warmest greetings to you and, through you, to the entire Soviet people, and Major Nikolayev and Lieutenant-Colonel Popovich who made the heroic exploits in the space flight and to the entire scientists, technicians and workers who took part in the manufacture of the spaceships.

The successful flight of the spaceships "Vostok-3" and "Vostok-4" was another demonstration of the incomparable superiority of the socialist system to the ruining capitalist system and of the invincible might of the socialist camp.

This is great contribution made to all mankind by the Soviet science in the conquest of space and a heavy blow to the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists who are absorbed in the machinations for aggression and war provocation.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced, as over their own, over the great achievement made by the Soviet science which has reached the highest peak in the world.

I wholeheartedly wish you and the entire Soviet people more new successes in the lofty work for world peace and all-out communist construction in the Soviet Union and the conquest of space.

(Continued from page 1)

gratitude to the peoples of all fraternal socialist countries who give us continued support and encouragement.

At present, the forces of peace and socialism are prevailing over the forces of war and imperialism in international arena.

The might of socialist camp has grown as never before and the peoples of the countries in this camp are closely united. The recent successive launching of manned space ships again by the Soviet Union is a demonstration of the invincible might of the Soviet Union and the superiority of socialist system over capitalism which is giving boudless joy to the peoples of the entire socialist countries and great encouragement to the peace-loving people throughout the world.

The fierce flames of national liberation struggle are continuing to envelop colonies and dependent countries and the revolutionary struggles of the working class and broad popular masses are gaining momentum in all capitalist countries.

U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of international reaction, and its followers, no matter how they may make frantic efforts, cannot save the destiny of imperialism that is declining and ruining every day, and all their manoevrings against peace and socialism will inevitably suffer the final defeat.

When the peoples of the whole countries of the socialist camp as well as the progressive peoples the world over wage a more persistent struggle maintaining the sharpest vigilance, all aggressive machinations of the imperialists will be checked and a durable world peace will be safeguarded.

The Korean people will in the future, too, continue to fight resolutely for the common cause of peace and socialism under the leadership of our Party, holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in firm solidarity with the peoples of all the countries of the socialist camp.

Our people, rallying more solidly around the Korean Workers' Party will consolidate and develop the already attained results, further display the revolutionary spirit of self-dependence, maintain alert posture and make continued innovation and continued progress and thereby attain still greater victory.

I now propose a toast to the eternal prosperity of our fatherland, to the peaceful unification of the country, to the invincible unity and solidarity of the socialist camp, to world peace and to the health of all comrades and friends present here!

North and South As Seen Through Some Economic Data

Following are some economic data showing the realities in North and South Korea. These are figures summing up the developments in the North and South following the Liberation from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule 17 years ago.

In North Korea, where the power is firmly in the hands of people and the people have become the master of the country, the colonial onesidedness has been completely eliminated in economy. Today, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become a socialist industrial-agricultural state with the foundation of a firm self-supporting national economy.

But South Korea under the U.S. imperialist occupation for the past 17 years has become a colony of the United States, its economy faced with total bankruptcy. South Korea has been turned into a abyss of hunger and death.

* * * *

Industry

The industry in North and South Korea is diametrically contrasted by the unprecedentedly high rate of development in the North and the sharp reduction of production in the South.

North Korea spent over 10 years, after Liberation, in war and the rehabilitation and construction of the destroyed economy. Nevertheless, the total industrial output value in 1961 grew 8.7 times that in 1944. The industrial production increased at the annual rate of 39 per cent between 1954 and 1960.

In South Korea, however, the industrial output went down to two thirds of that in the pre-Liberation days. The decline and ruin of South Korean industry was further precipitated following the military coup. Since the military regime was set up, over 7,000 enterprises have gone bankrupt.

Industrial structure—an indicator of the self-dependence of economy—in the North and South also stands out in sharp constrast.

The share of machine-building industrial output value of North Korea rose from 1.6 per cent before the Liberation to 21.3 per cent at present. The steel output last year reached nearly 800,000 tons. This year, it will rise up to 1,200,000 tons.

North Korea was a market for foreign goods before Liberation. Today, it has a light industry capable of meeting the demand for all the consumption goods on our own.

The rate of self-supply of machines and equipment in our country stood at 90.6 per cent in 1961.

In contrast with this, in South Korea the rate of self-supply of industrial products is somewhere around 20 per cent, much lower than even at the time of the Japanese imperialist rule.

The **table I** of the per capita output of major industrial goods in North and South Korea in 1960 shows diametrically different aspects of the development of industry in the two parts.

Agricultu e

North and South Korean agriculture is also taking different courses.

In North Korea the grain output in 1961 nearly doubled that in the pre-Liberation days.

Interior of a machine building factory in North Korea. This gives a vivid expression of daily growing economic force of the country.

But in South Korea, once a granary, the grain output is now only two thirds of that in 1937.

The per capita grain output of South Korea in 1960 was 170kg and that of North Korea 380kg.

In 1961, it went up again to 483 kg in North Korea.

In North Korea the sown acreage in 1960 increased to 143 per cent as against 1946.

However, in South Korea the arable land dwindled by some 200,000 hectares and the sown area by 400,000 hectares in 1960 as compared with those at the closing days of the Japanese imperialist rule.

In North Korea there are 15,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p.) and a large number of other modern farm machines whereas South Korea does not have enough of farm tools even.

In South Korea there are an average of one shovel and sickle per peasant household, one man-driven thresher for every 13 households, one man-driven weeder for every 14 households and one plough for every 9 households.

Table I

Item	Unit	S.Korea	N.Korea	
Electricity	KWH	67.8	913.9	(13.5-fold)
Coal	KG	217	1,062	(5-fold)
Pig Iron and Luppe	KG	0.65	87.2	(158-fold)
Steel	KG	2	64.1	(32-fold)
Cement	KG	17.2	228.5	(13.2-fold)
Chemical Fertilizer	KG	0	56.1	
Textile Fabrics	M	9.5	19	(2-fold)

Table II

	Unit	1955	1956	1957	1958	1960	1961
Grain	KG	1,250	1,616	1,742	1,826	2,100	2,700
Cash	Won	56	95	137	203	300	400

(Note: In the grain potatoes are excluded)

The spraying of insectifuge by a plane. The mechanization of North Korean rural areas is at high tide.

The **table II** shows the annual growth of the average income per household at the agricultural cooperatives in North Korea.

However, in South Korea over one million peasant households run out of food every year even before the lean spring season and are barely subsisting on grass roots and tree bark.

The amount of debt per peasant household on an average shot up from 4,000 huan in 1953 to 83,800 huan in 1960.

Over 100,000 peasant households are leaving their farm land every year.

* * *

The above figures demonstrate the unparalleled superiority of the socialist system established in the northern half of the Republic. At the same time, they show that there can be no self-supporting national economy but only bankruptcy and ruin under the rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The only way for the South Korean people to get rid of today's misery lies in driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and in relying upon the powerful economic foundation in North Korea.

The people in North Korea are looking forward to the day when their material wealth will be used in the rehabilitation of the destroyed South Korean economy and the improvement of the deteriorated living of the South Korean people.

Without farm tools even, South Korean peasants are forced to hard manual labour.

S. Korean National Economy Destroyed by U.S. Imperialist Plots

(Continued from No. 75 issue)

According to a survey of the "military regime," the South Korean medium and small enterprises depending on open usury debts of short terms less than one year account for 80 per cent of the total.

On top of this, the U.S. imperialist aggressors levy excessive taxes upon the South Korean national industrial enterprises to cover the increasing military expenses and the stupendous outlay for the up-keep of the colonial ruling machinery.

In the "income tax" for this year, they further increased the burden of the broad medium and small enterprises, small income earners, while cutting the tax levy on the comprador capitalists, large income earners, by sharply reducing the grade of taxation, and as for the "incorporation tax" they reduced that of such big enterprises as "munitions industrialists" and "exporters" by 50 per cent, levying the extra burden wholly on medium and small enterprisers.

But these are not all the tribulations weighing on the medium and small enterprises.

In less than one year following the "military coup," the U.S. imperialists forcibly shut down 1,116 medium and small enterprises, if not more, and committed the outrage of clamping down, removing or prohibiting business of more than 15,000 medium and small enterprises.

By faking up such evil laws as the "Law on the Associations of Medium and Small Enterprises" and the "Working Program of the Construction Enterprises Law," they are continuously shutting down hundreds, thousands of medium and small factories, coal mines, construction enterprises and trade firms through the forcible merger of those enterprises.

The medium and small enterprises which represent the overwhelming proportion of the South Korean industry are thus rushing headlong to bankruptcy and ruin under the ruthless pillage and suppression by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

In Taegu, North Kyungsang Province, which is called a "fibre city," 230 medium and small textile mills closed their gates again at the end of April this year.

Three quarters of the South Korean flour mills were at a standstill for long time last year. And the remaining mills which have barely kept operating are now on the threshold of suspension. The ore and coal mines, too, find themselves in a predicament owing to the jumping prices of the U.S. oils and mining equipment.

The present state of the South Korean national industry was well described by a Japanese commentator who, after visiting various parts of South Korea some time ago, said that no factories except those in one or two towns were emitting smoke along the four hundred kilometre Seoul-Pusan railway line. (Tokyo Overseas Broadcast, May 23, 1962)

The brigandish "currency reform" enforced some time ago in South Korea has completely paralyzed even a small number of factories in operation.

Not content with this, the U.S. imperialists are now trying hard to completely strangulate the South Korean national economy by drawing into South Korea, together with their monopoly capital, the blood-stained monopoly capital of the Japanese and West German militarists under their control so as to thoroughly bind the South Korean economy in twofold and threefold fetters.

The only way of saving the South Korean national industry from its catastrophic situation of today lies in driving out the U.S. imperialists, the destroyer and plunderer of the South Korean national industry and its economy as a whole, and in relying upon the powerful economic foundation in the northern half of the Republic.

BRILLIANT TRADITION OF KOREAN MUSIC

—Development of National Music Instruments and Their Popularization—

According to mythical legend, Korea is said to have been founded thousands of years ago. However that may be, archaeological evidences, turning up such findings as ships, swords and porcelains, would suggest that state ceremonials were established in the prehistoric era. This, in turn, would indicate that music had a place in prehistoric Korean life, for music has always been closely bound with Oriental state and religious ceremonies.

Coming down to the historical Three-Kingdom period, first there was Koguryu. The people of this kingdom lived very much in the open air, and were strong and hardy.

They were fond of music and pleasures at night. It was during the Koguryu era that the black harp was invented by a minister, Wang Sanak.

Wang Sanak remade the instrument, and composed some one hundred melodies on the new model. One day, while he was playing upon it, a black crane came and danced to the tune. The instrument was, therefore, called a Black Crane Harp, and later, simply, the Black Harp or *Komungo* in Korean.

The third Silla kingdom is responsible for the development of the *Kayakeum*, the king of Korean harps. A purely native invention, it has remained the most important of all Korean instruments up to the present day. Strictly speaking, it belonged to the principality of Kaya, after which the name derived. The inventor, one, U Ruk, composed twelve compositions on the harp at the command of a Kaya monarch, as a result of which his fame as a musician spread to Silla.

In the Samguk Yusa, the Reminiscences of the Three Kingdoms, a legend is told of a certain

Primary school circle members playing *Kayakeum* ensemble.

flute, called the ***manbasik.*** Translated, it means, "the million waves became peaceful." The instrument was so called because when the flute was played by the king, the waves become calm.

The ***taegum*** (large flute), ***kayakeum*** and ***komungo*** make the Three-Kingdom period a very important one in the history of Korean music.

Unified Silla, which brought Paekche and Koguryu under the single dominion of the third kingdom, enjoyed a period of peace and prosperity. It was at the height of its artistic splendour.

Throughout these brilliant ages, Korea became the teacher of Japan as may be gathered from Old Japanese documents to the effect that Paekche citizens went there to teach music.

Music also seems to have been nurtured during the Koryu dynasty.

The period of the Li dynasty, ushered in 1392, marked great advances in original compositions, new arrangements of old ones, the remaking of old instruments and the compiling of a guide to music.

The single most outstanding individual contribution to the entire realm of Korean music was made by the Sejong music master, Pak Yon. Recognized as the greatest musician Korea has ever produced before or since, Pak Yon was composer, conductor and instrument-maker in one. His collection of musical instruments, old and new, totaled 75.

The high tide of traditional music reached during Pak Yon's time.

Korea has been described by foreigners aptly as a treasure-house of musical instruments.

Regrettably enough, however, these traditional musical instruments, which our music-loving forefathers had left behind could not be developed any further during the Li dynasty, because of the negative attitude of the feudal ruling class toward national music. Further, during the period of Japanese colonial rule, the Japanese imperialist s followed the policy of obliterating Korean culture in general and of ignoring these national instruments in particular.

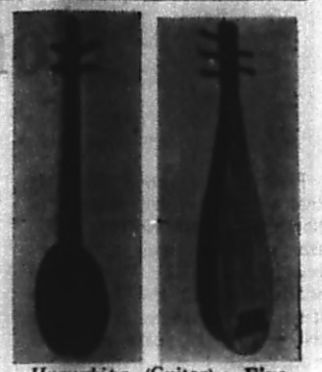
Kayakeum: **A purely native Korean harp, with 12 strings over twelve bridges, plucked by the fingers. The inventor is the famous U Ruk of Kaya State.**

Nevertheless, after the August 15 Liberation of Korea from Japanese rule, people's interest in their national music and traditional musical instruments revived. This owes, in particular, to the wise policy of the Korean Workers' Party, which paid the sincerest attention to inheriting and developing the legacy of Korean national culture.

Thus, the Korean musical instruments, products of the creative power and genius of our ancestors, are gaining increased popularity among the working people in the northern part of our country.

Meanwhile, it should not be overlooked in this connection that in South Korea the U.S. vandals are destroying at will all kinds of Korean national culture, let alone musical instruments.

Let us concentrate our efforts on driving the U.S. imperialists from South Korea so that this unfortunate situation in the present South Korea may be put an end to as early as possible, and that the South Korean compatriots, too, may be provided with the opportunity of developing Korean national music and musical instruments we have inherited in common from our ancestors.



Hyangbipa (Guitar): **Five strings. Plucked by a small stick (right).**
Wolgum (Guitar): **Four strings and nine bridges (Left).**

Haegum (Violin): **The bow is attached to the violin and played vertically rather than horizontally.**

Unna: **Ten chimes struck by a wooden beater. The tone varies.**

Policy of Korean Workers' Party for Peaceful Unification of Country (15)

(Continued)

The strategy and tactics which the Marshal employed against the U.S. imperialists plunged them and their hirelings into confusion. These strategy and tactics were of the kind that, in the period of anti-Japanese partisan struggle, had made the Japanese imperialists suffer repeated defeats, giving them hardly any chance to take rest.

A general election was carried out throughout Korea successfully, and, on the basis of this achievement, the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the genuine people's fatherland, was declared in the midst of the stormy cheers of the Korean people, and Marshal Kim Il Sung was appointed the first prime minister of its government.

In South Korea, the voting was carried out otherwise than in North Korea, as it was certain that the U.S. imperialists occupying forcibly that part of the country would take ruthless measures of suppression to prevent people from going to the polls.

The foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a truly historic victory won by the Korean people, was realized, thanks, first of all, to the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, great national leader of the Korean people, who was trained and tested during the long period of revolutionary activities, and, second, to the immense strength of the Korean people who were united and rallied around the Korean Worker's Party led by the Marshal.

(3) Marshal Kim Il Sung made all-out efforts to develop staunch struggles to open up a new phase in the struggle for peaceful unification of Korea, while doing everything in his power to prevent a tragedy of fratricidal war in Korea, which the U.S. imperialists, following an increasingly undisguised policy of war provocation, was planning for the Korean people.

After setting up in South Korea a puppet "regime" led by Syngman Rhee, the U.S. imperialists started full-scale preparations for a war in Korea—a war which was destined to develop into a horrible fratricidal war—while brutally suppressing democratic forces, committing atrocities against the popular masses and massacring them.

The Syngman Rhee clique, in the meantime, had no intention of discontinuing their frequent provocative inroads into the northern part of the country. At home, the clique whipped up an atmosphere of "threat from the North", frantically spreading false rumours to deceive the masses and to lead them to give support to the warlike policy of "unifying Korea through a march into the North." Under the instruction of the U.S. imperialists, the clique noisily shouted this "Northern march" slogan.

Under these grave circumstances in those days, it was imperatively required of the Korean people to expose thoroughly to public view the enemy's war preparations and keep greater vigilance against the enemy, so that a bloody, fratricidal tragedy hovering over the Korean people might be averted, and that new favourable prospects might be held out for furthering peaceful unification of the nation.

Confronted such a situation, Marshal Kim Il Sung issued an appeal calling for a free general election throughout the land and for a unified supreme legislative organ to be established on the basis of the election.

Further, he made on various occasions a proposal for amalgamating North Korea's Supreme People's Assembly with South Korea's "National Assembly" to form one organ authorized to exercise legislative powers throughout the country, with the aim to put an end to national division as early as possible.

As will be clear from these appropriate proposals, Marshal Kim Il Sung left no stone unturned to promote movements for peaceful national unification.

(To be continued)

People's Art Blooms Out in Age of Workers' Party

Korean youth and student artists who took part in the art contest of the 8th World Youth and Students Festival in Helsinki from July 31 to August 4, won the largest number of medals, 51 in all, of all the delegations from 37 countries of the world.

Delegates from our country got 31 gold medals, 10 silver medals and 10 bronze medals, far surpassing the number of medals won by Soviet youths who got a total of 38.

There was no department of the art contest in which young Korean artists failed to win a medal.

Our delegates gave a convincing proof that arts of Korea had attained the highest level in the world, demonstrating that the Party was following a correct policy on art.

Here is a table of figures showing the number of medals won by delegations from various countries.

medal / nation	gold	silver	bronze	total
Korea	31	10	10	51
Soviet Union	31	7		38
Bulgaria	17	14	4	35
Rumania	16	5	6	27
China	11	2		13
Czechoslovakia	9	2	2	13
Vietnam	8	1	2	11
Japan	3	3	4	10

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